Uniforms of the TERRITORIAL ARMY

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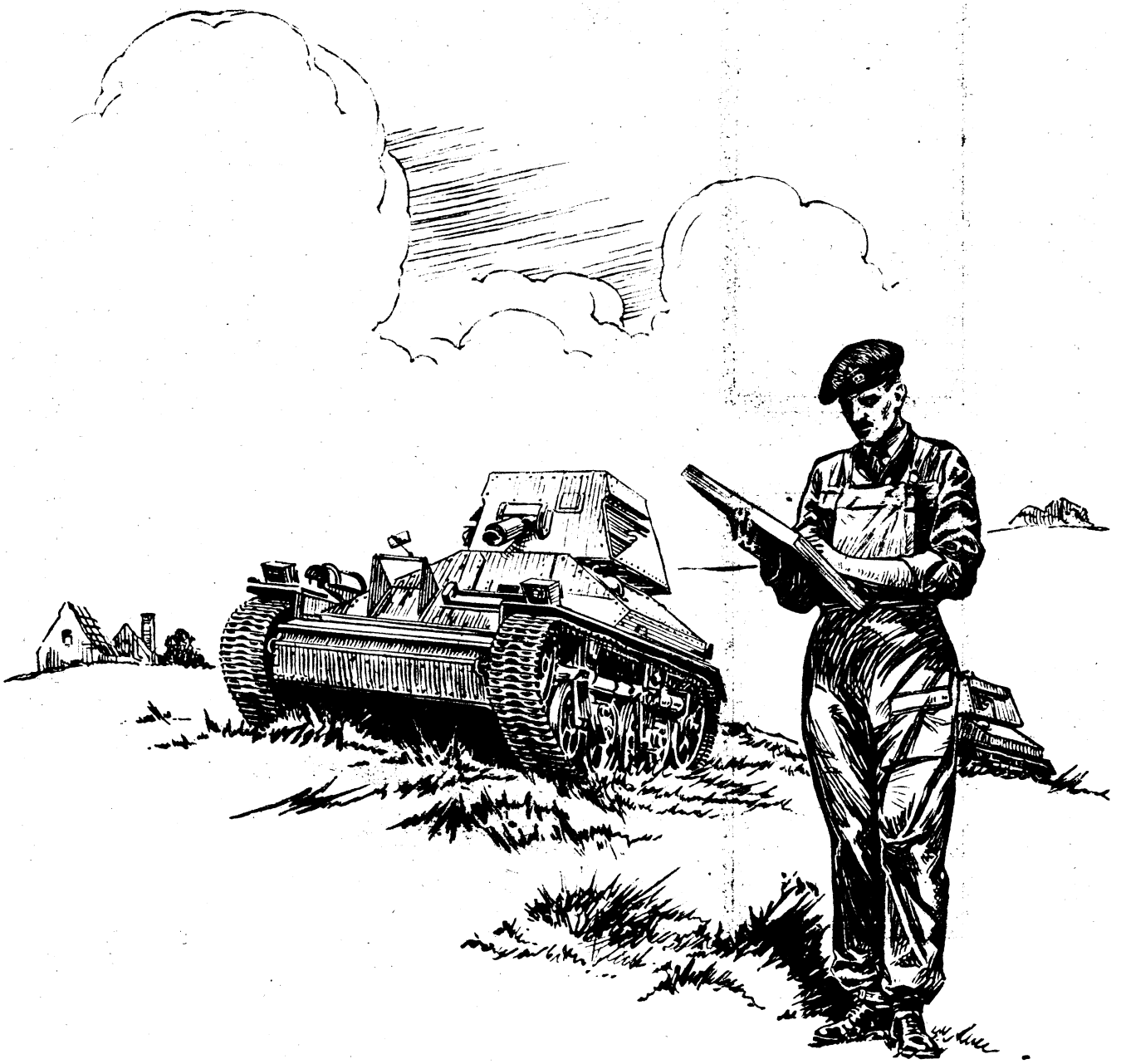
PRICE THREE PENCE

The Royal Tank Regiment, 1939



INDEX

	Page
GUILD OF ST. GEORGE	2
A SUSSEX GUNNER	2
TRAINED BANDS OF LONDON	3
CASTLEMARTIN YEOMANRY	3
LAW ASSOCIATION VOLUNTEERS	4
DUKE OF CUMBERLAND'S SHARPSHOOTERS	4
EXETER AND S. DEVON VOL. RIFLE CORPS	5
CITY OF LONDON RIFLE VOL. BRIGADE	5
LONDON SCOTTISH RIFLE VOL. CORPS	5
1ST CITY OF EDINBURGH RIFLE VOL. CORPS	6
ROBIN HOOD RIFLE VOL. CORPS	6
GENERAL POST OFFICE RIFLES	7
22ND (CENTRAL LONDON RANGERS) THE K.R.R.C.	7
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE YEOMANRY (SHERWOOD RANGERS)	8
CITY OF LONDON IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS	8
LOVAT SCOUTS	8
ROYAL N. DEVON YEOMANRY (HUSSARS)	9
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE YEOMANRY	9
GLAMORGANSHIRE R.G.A.	9
6TH BN., THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS	10
5TH BN., THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS	10
4TH BN., THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS	11
HOME COUNTIES DIVISIONAL TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY COLUMN A.S.C.	11
1ST WESSEX FIELD AMBULANCE, R.A.M.C.	11
ARMY VETERINARY CORPS	12
6TH (RIFLE) BN., THE KING'S (LIVERPOOL REGT.)	12
OXFORDSHIRE YEOMANRY (QUEEN'S OWN OXFORDSHIRE HUSSARS)	13
CHESHIRE FIELD COY., ROYAL ENGINEERS	13
5TH (CUMBERLAND) BN., THE BORDER REGT.	14
28TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) BN., THE LONDON REGT., ARTISTS RIFLES	14
4TH BN., THE QUEEN'S OWN (ROYAL WEST KENT REGT.)	15
5TH BN., THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS	15
49TH DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY	16
2ND/23RD (COUNTY OF LONDON) BN., THE LONDON REGT.	16
4TH/5TH BN. (THE BLACK WATCH) ROYAL HIGHLANDERS	17
2ND/19TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) BN., THE LONDON REGT. (ST. PANCRAS)	17
1ST/9TH BN., THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN (MIDDLESEX REGT.)	18
1ST/4TH BN., THE KING'S OWN (ROYAL LANCASTER REGT.)	18
8TH (1ST CITY OF LONDON) BN., ROYAL FUSILIERS (CITY OF LONDON REGT.)	19
51ST (WEST HIGHLAND) ANTI-TANK REGT., R.A.	19
58TH (SUFFOLK) MEDIUM REGT., R.A.	20
56TH (CORNWALL) A.-A. REGT., R.A.	20
NORTH MIDLAND CORPS SIGNALS	21
7TH/9TH (HIGHLANDERS) BN., THE ROYAL SCOTS (THE ROYAL REGT.)	21
4TH/5TH BN., THE BUFFS (ROYAL EAST KENT REGT.)	22
LONDON IRISH RIFLES, THE ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES	22
3RD COUNTY OF LONDON YEOMANRY (SHARPSHOOTERS)	23
22ND BN., ROYAL TANK REGT. (WESTMINSTER DRAGOONS)	23
ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS	24
INFANTRY, T.A.	24

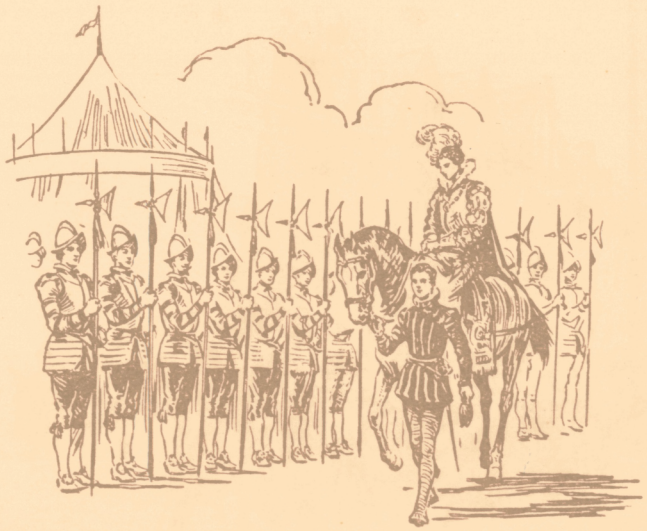
NOTE

Under the Armed Forces (Conditions of Service) Act the Territorial Army ceased to exist as a separate organization, and the British Army became a single entity. September, 1939.

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

THE GUILD OF ST. GEORGE, 1537. *Now: The Honourable Artillery Company.* The Honourable Artillery Company has the longest continuous history of any unit, Regular or Territorial, in the Army List. It was formed by a Charter given by Henry VIII in 1537, still extant, to the Fraternity or Guild of St. George, to be Overseers of Artillery in the City of London. The members of the Guild were gentlemen who practised with "Longe Bowes, Crosbowes and Handgonnes" in the fields north of the City Wall. The subsequent history of the H.A.C. is of world renown. At the time of its formation uniform was not worn, and the picture shows a member of the Guild on his way to archery practice. (No. 1)

A SUSSEX GUNNER, 1588. *Now: 58th (Sussex) Field Regiment, R.A.* Most of the early cannon made in England came from the iron works of the Sussex Weald, and it was customary for the gunmaker or his servants to serve his own guns in war. In 1542 Ralph Hog of Buxted, Sussex, made the first cast iron cannon, and in 1588 Sussex cast iron guns, with which many English ships were armed, outshot the brass guns carried by the Spanish Armada. The drawing shows a gunner from the Weald by his gun in one of the Cinque Port ships. The 58th (Sussex) Field Regiment, R.A., T.A., claims a direct descent from the old Sussex gunmakers. (No. 2)

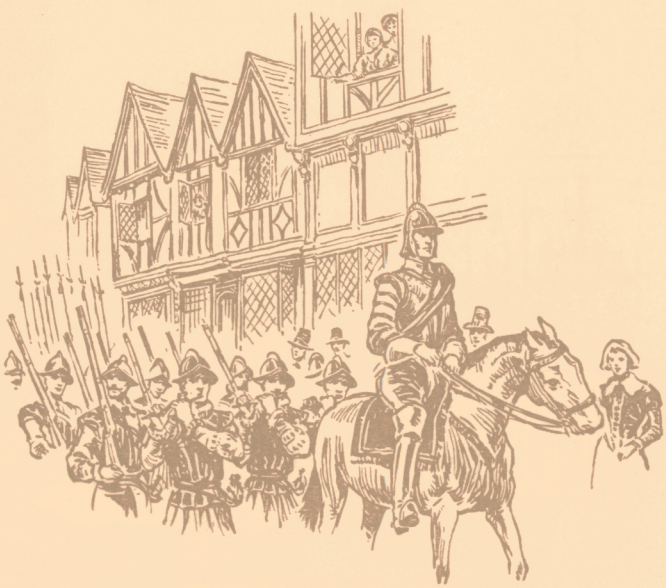


QUEEN ELIZABETH REVIEWS
HER ARMY AT TILBURY, 1588

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

THE TRAINED BANDS OF LONDON, 1643. *Now: 60th (City of London) Anti-Aircraft Regiment, R.A.* This modern artillery unit has a very ancient lineage. It can be traced from the City Trained Bands of the 17th century through the Tower Hamlets Volunteers of 1794, and the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Brigade, 1868, to the 4th Bn. (City of London), The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) of 1908. In 1914 the 1st/4th Bn., The London Regt. was one of the first Territorial units to proceed overseas, and had a distinguished war record in France and Flanders. The unit was converted to its present form in 1936. The picture shows a pikeman of the Trained Bands, 1643. In the background is the Guildhall, London, as rebuilt in the 17th century. (No. 3)

THE CASTLEMARTIN YEOMANRY, 1797. *Now:* 102*nd (Pembroke and Cardiganshire) Army Field Regiment, R.A.* In 1797 over a thousand French troops landed in Pembrokeshire, and the Castlemartin Yeomanry, under Lord Cawdor, helped to repel the invaders. For this service Queen Victoria in 1853 granted the battle honour "Fishguard," the first carried by any Volunteer unit of the British Army. Later the unit became the Pembrokeshire Yeomanry, taking part in the South African War and the Great War. In 1921 the unit was converted to artillery, and now forms part of the 102nd (Pembroke and Cardiganshire) Army Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, Territorial Army. We show a trooper of the Yeomanry in the uniform of 1797; Pembroke Castle appears in the background. (No. 4)



THE TRAINED BANDS OF LONDON
DURING THE CIVIL WAR, 1643

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

THE LAW ASSOCIATION VOLUNTEERS, 1803. *Now: The Inns of Court Regiment.* When danger from Napoleon threatened, London raised many corps of Volunteers, among which "The Law Association Volunteers" were prominent. At the Hyde Park Review of 1803 King George III nicknamed the Law Association "The Devil's Own." In Queen Victoria's reign the Inns of Court Regiment formed part of the famous "Grey Brigade." During the Great War it was an officer producing unit, training 11,000 officers. To-day it consists of one horsed squadron and two light tank squadrons of cavalry. We show a member of the Law Association Volunteers in the dress of 1803. The background shows the Hall and Chapel of Lincoln's Inn in the early 19th century. (No. 5)

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND'S SHARPSHOOTERS, 1803. *Now: Queen Victoria's Rifles, The King's Royal Rifle Corps.* When the numerous corps of Volunteers were disbanded after Waterloo, two remained. One was the H.A.C., the other The Duke of Cumberland's Sharpshooters, later the Queen Victoria's Rifles. The 1st Battalion of the Q.V.R. landed in France on Nov. 5th, 1914, and a subaltern of the Regiment (2nd Lieut. Woolley), won on April 21st, 1915, on Hill 60, the first V.C. awarded to the Territorial Force. We show a soldier in the uniform of 1803; in the background may be seen the old Kilburn Schools, behind which the Corps practised shooting during the 19th century. (No. 6)

CASTLEMARTIN YEOMANRY
AT FISHGUARD, 1797

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

THE EXETER AND SOUTH DEVON VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS, 1852. *Now: 4th Bn., The Devonshire Regiment.* In the middle of the 19th century, many people with the country's interests at heart began to be concerned about the weak state of England's defences and wished to revive the Volunteer tradition of the Napoleonic period. The first of such units was formed in South Devon, where four companies were raised in 1852 by Dr. (afterwards Sir) John Bucknill of Exeter. After the formation of this unit, one other was recognized in 1853, but no further Volunteer Corps were permitted until 1859. The picture shows an officer (1852) of the Exeter and S. Devon Volunteer Rifle Corps in front of Exeter Castle. (No. 7)

THE CITY OF LONDON RIFLE VOLUNTEER BRIGADE, 1859. *Now: The London Rifle Brigade, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).* Two battalions were enrolled at the Mansion House on Nov. 5th, 1859, by the Lord Mayor of London, under the title of the City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade. Their full-dress head-dress of black shako with cocks'-feather plume has been retained to this day. The tunic was changed in 1913 to rifle-green with black facings. Three battalions of the L.R.B. were under arms during the Great War, two of which served overseas, the 1st Battalion disembarking in France on the regimental birthday, Nov. 5th, 1914. We show a rifleman of the regiment in 1859, with the Royal Exchange in the background. (No. 8)

THE LONDON SCOTTISH RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS, 1859. *Now: The London Scottish, The Gordon Highlanders.* On July 4th, 1859, a meeting of Scottish residents of London decided to form a corps known as "The London Scottish Rifle Volunteers." In the S. African War the Regiment sent a Service Company to the Gordon Highlanders. In the Great War the 1st Bn., The London Scottish, was the first Territorial unit to land in France (Sept. 16th, 1914) and the first T.F. Infantry to be in action (Oct. 31st, 1914, at Messines). We show a member of the Highland Company of the London Scottish, 1859, with the mill on Wimbledon Common (then frequently used as a camping ground by London Volunteers) in the background. (No. 9)

PLAYER'S CIGARETTES
THE EXETER & SOUTH DEVON VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS, 1852
PLAYER'S CIGARETTES
THE CITY OF LONDON RIFLE VOLUNTEER BRIGADE, 1859
PLAYER'S CIGARETTES
THE LONDON SCOTTISH RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS, 1859

OLUNTEERS RETURNING FROM ROYAL REVIEW IN HYDE PARK, 1860

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

THE 1ST CITY OF EDINBURGH RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS, 1859. *Now: 4th/5th (Queen's Edinburgh) (52nd Searchlight Regt.) The Royal Scots (The Royal Regt.).* This was the first Volunteer regiment to be organized in Scotland, and was popularly known as "The Edinburgh Blacks" from the dark colour of its uniform. With the formation of the Territorial Force, the Brigade was organized as the 4th and 5th Bns. (Queen's Edinburgh Rifles), The Royal Scots. Both battalions fought at Gallipoli. In 1922 they were amalgamated, and in 1938 were re-organized as a Searchlight Regt. We show a member of the Corps of 1859, with the Scott Monument, Edinburgh, in the background. (No. 10)

THE ROBIN HOOD RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS, 1859. *Now: 42nd (The Robin Hoods, Sherwood Foresters) Anti-Aircraft Battalion, R.E.* The Robin Hoods came into existence at the time of the Volunteer Movement of 1859, the first parade taking place at Nottingham Castle on May 30th of that year, when six gentlemen attended. The picture shows an officer of the Corps with Rifle uniform of the period, with the Exchange in the background. At the time of the South African War the Robin Hood Rifles formed two battalions, both sending contingents to the War. On April 1st, 1908, the unit became the 7th (Robin Hood) Bn., The Sherwood Foresters. Under this title two battalions served in the Great War. In Dec., 1936, the Regiment was converted to a Searchlight Battalion. (No. 11)

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY AT LUCKNOW,
INDIAN MUTINY, 1857

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

GENERAL POST OFFICE RIFLES, 1882. *Now: 32nd (7th City of London) Anti-Aircraft Battalion, R.E.* The 24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers were largely composed of workers from the Post Office and, at the time of Sir Garnet Wolseley's Egyptian Campaign in 1882, the Regiment sent to the British Forces in Egypt a Telegraph Detachment. The picture, reconstructed from a contemporary newspaper drawing, shows a member of the Detachment in the uniform worn as they marched away from London. The background shows a scene in the campaign. This campaign won for the Regiment the first Volunteer overseas Battle Honour, "Egypt, 1882." In 1921 the P.O. Rifles amalgamated with the 7th (City of London) Bn., The London Regt., and subsequently became the 32nd A.A. Bn., R.E. (No. 12)

22ND (CENTRAL LONDON RANGERS) THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS, 1882. *Now: The Rangers, The King's Royal Rifle Corps.* The Rangers date their origin to Gentlemen Members of Gray's Inn who formed an Armed Association in 1780. In 1882 the 22nd Middlesex R.V. Central London Rangers acquired two Nordenfeldt machine guns, the first of their kind in the British Army. In view of War Office disapproval Colonel Alt, Commanding Officer, converted the Detachment into a private Nordenfeldt Gun Club, wearing uniform shown in the picture. Shortly afterwards official approval was given and the guns and teams were incorporated in the Battalion. (No. 13)

G.P.O. RIFLES LEAVE LONDON FOR EGYPT, 1882

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE YEOMANRY (SHERWOOD RANGERS), 1897. This regiment was raised in 1794 and is the fourth senior regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry. In the South African War a detachment of the Sherwood Rangers was the first Yeomanry unit to be in action. In the Great War they served as part of the 2nd Mounted Division in Egypt, Gallipoli, Salonica and Palestine. In Gallipoli they served as infantry and in memory of this event have been granted and to-day carry the King's Colour, upon which the Battle Honours of the Great War are emblazoned. The picture shows an officer of the Regiment in the full dress uniform of 1897 with, as a background, the Major Oak in Sherwood Forest. (No. 14)

THE CITY OF LONDON IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS, 1900. The C.I.V.'s were raised in Dec., 1899 by the Lord Mayor of London, and were fully equipped at the expense of the City Corporation. The regiment (which was recruited entirely from men serving in the Volunteer Regts. in the London Area) comprised two Companies of Mounted Infantry, one Bn. of Infantry and one Battery of Field Artillery. The regiment embarked for South Africa in Jan., 1900 and entered Pretoria on June 5th, 1900. It returned to England on Oct. 29th of the same year. We show a Volunteer of the Infantry Battalion. (No. 15)

THE LOVAT SCOUTS, 1900. This mounted regiment of Scottish Highlanders was raised in Jan., 1900, by the 16th Lord Lovat. Recruits were chosen for their hardihood and powers of observation ; they were equipped with sporting telescopes slung over the right shoulder, as shown in the picture. They took a prominent part in the South African War, first appearing in the Army List as "Lord Lovat's Corps—Mounted Infantry" and then as "Lovat's Scouts." They served during the Great War as dismounted troops, providing groups of highly-trained Corps Observers and snipers. The Lovat Scouts now form one regiment, the only one listed as scouts in the Army List. The picture shows a member of the Lovat Scouts during the South African War, with a typical Boer farmhouse in the background. (No. 16)

C.I.V.'s IN ACTION. S. AFRICAN WAR, 1900

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

ROYAL NORTH DEVON YEOMANRY (HUSSARS), 1908. *Now: 96th (Royal Devon Yeomanry) Field Regiment, R.A.* The North Devon Yeomanry can claim a continuous existence since the formation on May 23rd, 1798, of a troop of Yeomen for local duties in Barnstaple and Bideford. Later they, with other Devon mounted units, were trained to be ready to meet a possible French landing. The Regiment received the title "Royal" in 1856, and was trained and uniformed as a Hussar unit. After the Great War the Regiment was converted to Artillery. The illustration is of our Chairman. It depicts him as he was 31 years ago. He served with this unit in the Great War. Bideford Bridge appears in the background. (No. 17)

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE YEOMANRY, 1908. *Now: East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry Royal Armoured Corps.* Raised in 1902 by the late Lord Wenlock as Imperial Yeomanry, this unit was recruited in the East Riding. During the Great War two regiments were raised, and saw service in France, Egypt and Palestine. In 1922 the unit was reconstituted as the 26th Armoured Car Company, The Royal Tank Corps. In 1939 it again adopted a cavalry role as a mechanized cavalry unit, which is incorporated in the Royal Armoured Corps. We show a trooper in the uniform of the pre-War Yeomanry period. In the background are the Dock offices and Wilberforce Memorial, Kingston-upon-Hull. (No. 18)

GLAMORGANSHIRE R.G.A., 1908. *Now: Glamorgan Heavy Regiment, R.A.* This regiment was raised in Cardiff and Swansea in 1859 as the Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers. During the Volunteer period the unit was chiefly armed with 40-pounder and 64-pounder guns, but by the time the Territorial Force was formed it had received the 6-inch gun shown in the background. At this time the unit became the Glamorganshire Royal Garrison Artillery. During the War of 1914-18 the unit comprised ten heavy batteries for service in France and two A.A. batteries for home defence. In 1938 it was renamed the Glamorgan Heavy Regiment, R.A. (T.A.). The picture shows a gunner in pre-War uniform. (No. 19)

DEFENCE OF LADYSMITH. S. AFRICAN WAR, 1900

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

THE 6TH BN., THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS, 1908. *Now: 43rd Bn. (6th Bn. The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers), Royal Tank Regiment.* This battalion owes its origin to the Newcastle Rifle Club, which in 1860 formed a unit under the title of the 1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Rifle Volunteers. The uniform was changed from dark grey to scarlet in 1872, and in 1886 was again changed to conform with that of the County Regiment, the 5th Foot. The Battalion fought in the Great War as part of the 50th (Northumbrian) Division, going overseas on April 20th, 1915. The unit was converted into the 43rd Bn. Royal Tank Regiment on Nov. 1st, 1938. We show an officer (1908) with the Keep and Black Gate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the background. (No. 20)

5TH BN., THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS, 1908. *Now: 60th (Royal Welch Fusiliers) Anti-Tank Regt., R.A.* This Territorial Battalion of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, dating from the old Flintshire and Carnarvon Rifle Volunteers formed in 1859, is proud of the peculiar features which mark that famous regiment. One of the traditions was that the Pioneers of the Battalion wore white buckskin aprons and gauntlets on parade. The picture shows a Pioneer of the Flintshire Battalion in pre-War full dress, with a drawing of Rhuddlan Castle in the background. This Battalion has now become the 60th Anti-Tank Regiment, R.A., but still maintains its historic link with the R.W.F. The spelling WELCH was reintroduced into the Army List in March, 1920. (No. 21)

SURRENDER OF CRONJE.
S. AFRICAN WAR, 1900

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

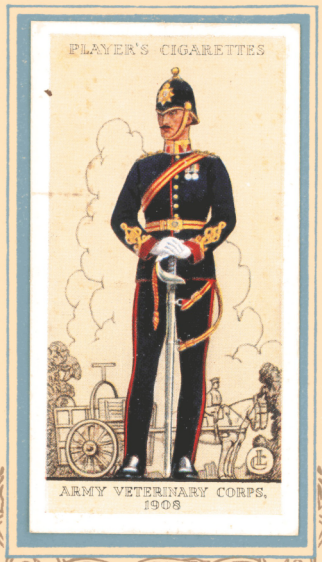
THE 4TH BN., THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS, 1908. In 1859 a number of Volunteer companies were raised around Inverness by various clan chiefs of the neighbourhood, and in 1865 were grouped into a battalion called the Inverness-shire Highland Rifle Volunteers. In 1887 these became the 1st Volunteer Battalion Cameron Highlanders, and in 1908 the 4th Bn. The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, T.F., serving as such in the Great War. The picture shows a regimental sergeant-major of pre-War days, with Inverness Castle in the background. This picture of a regular warrant officer is included in the present series as a tribute to the assistance given to the Territorial Army by the regular Permanent Staff. (No. 22)

HOME COUNTIES DIVISIONAL TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY COLUMN A.S.C., 1908. *Now: 44th (Home Counties) Divisional R.A.S.C.* In the days of the Volunteers there was little thought of what we to-day call "Services." It was Lord Haldane who saw to it that each T.A. Division should have its own complement of Army Service Corps, medical units, etc. The Home Counties A.S.C. was formed in 1908 from Volunteer Transport Companies attached to the County Infantry Brigades of Kent, Surrey, Middlesex and Sussex. The picture shows a driver in the full dress of pre-War days. In the background is a G.S. wagon, to-day almost obsolete in this country, though so well-known during the Great War. (No. 23)

1ST WESSEX FIELD AMBULANCE, R.A.M.C., 1908. *Now: 128th (Wessex) Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C.* The work of the Royal Army Medical Corps is famous throughout the Army. It is perhaps not generally known that the 24th Wessex Field Ambulance holds the French Croix-de-Guerre for the treatment and evacuation of 2,000 wounded civilians from St. Amand during a heavy bombardment from 22nd to 25th Oct., 1918. This Territorial Field Ambulance, known before the War as the 1st Wessex Field Ambulance, proceeded overseas with the 8th Regular Division and landed in France on Nov. 5th, 1914. We show a member of the Field Ambulance in pre-War uniform, with a horsed ambulance in the background. (No. 24)

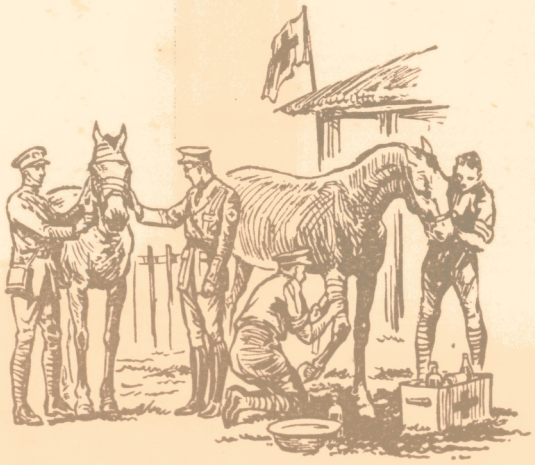
R.A.M.C. IN THE GREAT WAR, 1914-18

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY



ARMY VETERINARY CORPS, 1908. *Now: Royal Army Veterinary Corps.* Although Volunteer regiments had their own veterinary officers during the Victorian days, complete veterinary organization for the Territorial Force did not come into existence till Mr. (afterwards Lord) Haldane's reforms. In the days before the War the A.V.C. formed an important part of the Territorial Force and the picture shows an officer of the Corps in the full dress of the period, with a horse-drawn ambulance in the background for the removal of sick or wounded horses. With the increase in mechanization the numbers of the Corps have naturally declined, but it must be remembered that the Territorial Army still has fifteen Yeomanry Regiments and one Scout Regiment which remain mounted. (No. 25)

6TH (RIFLE) BN., THE KING'S (LIVERPOOL REGIMENT), 1909. *Now: 38th (The King's Regiment) Anti-Aircraft Bn., R.E.* In the spring of 1859 two Liverpool gentlemen, A. S. Gladstone and R. J. Tinley, raised a Corps of Riflemen from members of the Liverpool Exchange. This became in July, 1859, the 5th Lancs. Rifle Volunteer Corps. At the formation of the Territorial Force the Battalion became the 6th (Rifle) Bn., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), generally known, however, as the Liverpool Rifles. The picture illustrates an officer in the full dress uniform of the pre-War period, with St. George's Hall, Liverpool, in the background. Throughout its history the Battalion has always been famous for shooting, a reputation which it still upholds in its new role. (No. 26)



A.V.C. IN THE GREAT WAR, 1914-18

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

OXFORDSHIRE YEOMANRY (QUEEN'S OWN OXFORDSHIRE HUSSARS), 1914. *Now: 53rd (Worcestershire and Oxfordshire Yeomanry) Anti-Tank Regiment, R.A.* This unit owes its origin to a troop of cavalry founded in Oxfordshire in May, 1798. It received the style of "Queen's Own Royal Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry" in Oct., 1835. The Regiment made history when it crossed to France under the order of the Admiralty in September, 1914. Patrols met German cyclists near Mont des Cats, October 5th, 1914, and were the first T.F. troops to be in action. We show an officer of the Regiment, 1914, with the windmill and crucifix of the Mont des Cats in the background. The Regiment was converted to Field Artillery in 1922 and into Anti-Tank Artillery in 1938. (No. 27)

CHESHIRE FIELD COMPANY ROYAL ENGINEERS, 1914. *Now: 2nd (Cheshire) Field Squadron, R.E.* The Cheshire Field Company Royal Engineers, one of the oldest Engineer Volunteer units, dating from 1859, was among the first Territorial Force units to proceed overseas in the Great War, and the picture shows a member of the Company in the marching order of the early wartime days. In the background is a horse-drawn tool cart, familiar to many wartime "sappers" crossing a pontoon bridge. After the War the unit became the 2nd (Cheshire) Field Squadron R.E., the sapper unit of the Territorial Cavalry Division. It has now become part of the Divisional Engineers of the Mobile Division. (No. 28)

ROYAL ENGINEERS BUILDING PONTOON BRIDGE IN FRANCE, 1914

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

THE 5TH (CUMBERLAND) BATTALION, THE BORDER REGIMENT, 1914. This battalion owes its origin to Rifle Volunteer Corps formed around Kendal in 1860. It was the third T.F. Battalion to proceed to France in the Great War, following the London Scottish and the H.A.C. The picture shows a member of the Battalion in the winter of 1914. The soft cap, cotton ammunition bandolier, skin coat and the background of wrecked Flemish farmhouses will conjure up reminiscences to many Regular and Territorial soldiers of those early years of the War.
(No. 29)

28TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) BN., THE LONDON REGIMENT (ARTISTS RIFLES), 1914. *Now: The Artists Rifles.* This regiment, one of the principal officer producing groups of the Territorial Army, owes its origin to Edward Stirling, an art student. It was formed in 1860 as the 38th Middlesex (Artists) Rifle Volunteers, with Headquarters at Burlington House. In the Great War the Artists went to France as a fighting unit in Oct., 1914, but in Nov. were called on to send fifty selected men as officers to the B.E.F. They subsequently formed a Cadet School, supplying 10,000 officers to various arms of the Service. We show one of the " first fifty " in the uniform of a private of the Artists, with an officer's shoulder badge. In the background is the Town Hall, St. Omer.
(No. 30)

2nd-LIEUT. WOOLLEY
GAINS FIRST TERRITORIAL V.C., APRIL 21st, 1915

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

THE 4TH BN., THE QUEEN'S OWN (ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT), 1914. The 4th Battalion The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment owes its origin to the Volunteer units raised in Maidstone in 1859, long known as the 1st Kent Rifle Volunteers. The unit was one of the early T.F. battalions to proceed overseas to India, and the picture shows a sergeant in the mixed British and Indian uniform worn in the winter of 1914. In the background is an Indian scene. The Battalion sent drafts of officers and men to the 2nd Bn. The Royal West Kent Regiment in Mesopotamia, and as a battalion served in the 3rd Afghan War. It did not return home until November, 1919, thus having five years' continuous service abroad. (No. 31)

5TH BN., THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS, 1915. The 5th Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers, owes its origin to a Volunteer Force raised in Bury in 1859. The Battalion formed part of the 42nd Division which fought at Helles in the Gallipoli Peninsula in May, 1915, and the picture shows a fusilier of the Regiment in the uniform and equipment as worn at the time of landing. It will be seen that owing to the exigencies of the situation, a very extemporized kit was adapted out of material available at that time. In the background are the cliffs of the Gallipoli Peninsula. The Battalion afterwards saw service in Egypt and in France. (No. 32)

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS
LANDING AT GALLIPOLI, 1915

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

THE 49TH DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY, 1916. *Now: 49th (West Riding) Divisional R.A.* The Divisional Artillery of the West Riding Division is formed of Territorial regiments from Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield and Otley. In the War of 1914-18 the Division was one of the first to go overseas, landing in France on April 15th, 1915, and remained on the Western Front throughout the War. The picture shows a typical gunner of the Somme period, with a gun crew in the background. Since the War the West Riding Divisional Artillery has excelled in its technical efficiency, being in the final of the King's Cup, and being winners on three occasions of the Dartmouth Trophy for Signalling. (No. 33)

2ND/23RD (COUNTY OF LONDON) BN., THE LONDON REGIMENT, 1916. *Now: 42nd Bn. Royal Tank Regt.* The Newington Surrey Volunteers were formed in 1798. Later titles of the unit were the 7th Surrey Rifles and the 4th Volunteer Battalion East Surrey Regiment. In 1908 they became the 23rd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment; their present official title is 42nd Bn. (7th [23rd London] Bn., The East Surrey Regt.) Royal Tank Regt. The 2nd/23rd was one of the few T.F. units to fight on the Macedonian front in the Great War. The picture shows a member of the Battalion in the dress and equipment of that campaign, with mule transport in the background. In 1939 the unit was converted to an Army Tank Battalion. (No. 34)

18-POUNDER IN ACTION
ON THE SOMME, 1916

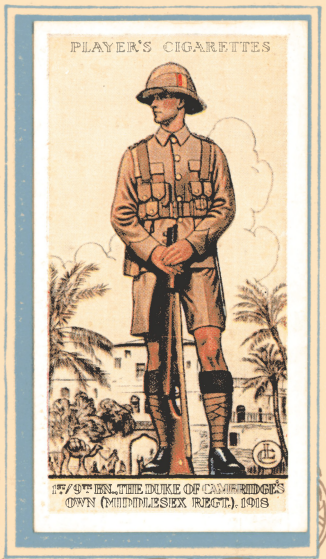
UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

THE 4TH/5TH BN., THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS), 1917. *Now: 4th/5th (Dundee and Angus) Bn., The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment).* In both Dundee and Forfar, Volunteer Corps were formed in 1859. After various changes the two units became the 4th and 5th Battalions, The Black Watch. Both these Highland Battalions went out early to the Great War, and after heavy casualties were amalgamated, continuing to serve with distinction in the Salient, on the Somme and in the final advance. The drawing shows a bomber of the Great War period, about to draw the safety pin of a Mills bomb. (No. 35)

2ND/19TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) BN., THE LONDON REGIMENT (ST. PANCRAS), 1917. *Now: 33rd (St. Pancras) Anti-Aircraft Battalion, R.E.* This unit can trace its history to Armed Associations formed in St. Pancras in 1798. In 1859 it became the 29th Middlesex (St. Pancras) Rifle Volunteers, and in 1908 the 19th (County of London) Bn., The London Regiment. During the Great War the second line Battalion served in Palestine, and on December 9th, 1917, two sergeants of the 2nd/19th met a party of civilians advancing with a flag of truce. Led by the Mayor of Jerusalem, they had come to surrender the keys of the City. The picture, based on a photograph taken at this momentous meeting, shows in the background the Jaffa Gate of Jerusalem. (No. 36)

SURRENDER OF JERUSALEM, 1917

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY



THE 1ST/9TH BN., THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN (MIDDLESEX REGIMENT), 1918. *Now: 9th Bn. The Middlesex Regt. (Duke of Cambridge's Own) (60th Searchlight Regt.).* Formed as the 9th Middlesex Volunteers in 1859, this unit became the 5th West Middlesex Volunteer Bn. of the King's Royal Rifle Corps in 1898 and later, in 1907, a Territorial battalion of the Middlesex Regiment—" The Die Hards." From 1914 to 1919 the battalion served in India and Mesopotamia, and the picture shows a private in khaki drill service dress, as worn by the unit in the East, with the regimental flash on the helmet. The background gives a view in the city of Baghdad. The battalion has now been re-equipped as a Searchlight unit, but still remains part of the old County Regiment. (No. 37)

1ST/4TH BN., THE KING'S OWN (ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT), 1918. *Now: 56th Anti-Tank Regiment, R.A.* This unit owes its origin to companies of Rifle Volunteers raised in 1859-60 in and around Ulverston. During the Great War the 1st/4th Battalion The King's Own formed part of the 55th Division and with it took part in the historic defence north of La Bassée Canal in April, 1918. The picture shows a Lewis gunner of the Great War, as he appeared in the spring of 1918. The service chevrons on the right sleeve were introduced late in 1917. With the reorganisation of the Territorial Army in Nov., 1938, the Battalion became the 56th Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery. (No. 38)

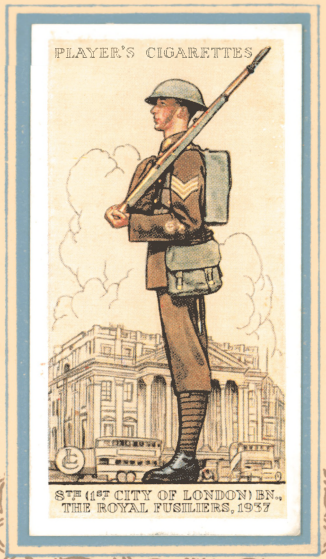
1st/9th MIDDLESEX IN MESOPOTAMIA:
CROSSING THE LESSER ZAB, 1918

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

THE 8TH (1ST CITY OF LONDON) BN., THE ROYAL FUSILIERS (CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT), 1937. This battalion was formed in 1859 by Thomas Hughes, author of *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, as the 19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, and was recruited largely from the technical colleges of the time. In 1908 it became the 1st City of London Bn. of the London Regiment and on the outbreak of the Great War was one of the earliest Territorial battalions to leave England. It proceeded to Malta early in Sept., 1914, thence to Gallipoli and Southern Egypt, and finally fought in France as part of the 56th (1st London) Division. The battalion has 22 Battle Honours. The picture shows a sergeant in service dress, full marching order, with the Mansion House in the background. (No. 39)

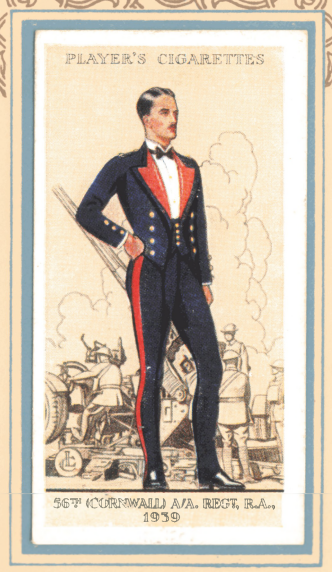
51ST (WEST HIGHLAND) ANTI-TANK REGIMENT, ROYAL ARTILLERY, 1939. The 51st West Highland Anti-Tank Regiment occupies a unique position in the Territorial Army. Its batteries are scattered along the sea-board of the Western Highlands, from Campbeltown in Kintyre to the Outer Hebrides. Many of the men are natural Gaelic speakers. The present unit was formed in 1938 by the conversion of an artillery unit, which as the 4th (Highland) Mountain Brigade, R.G.A., claimed to be the first artillery unit to land at Gallipoli in April, 1915. The picture shows a gunner in service dress; in the background is the 2-pounder anti-tank gun, with which the regiment is at present armed. (No. 40)

TWO-POUNDER ANTI-TANK GUN

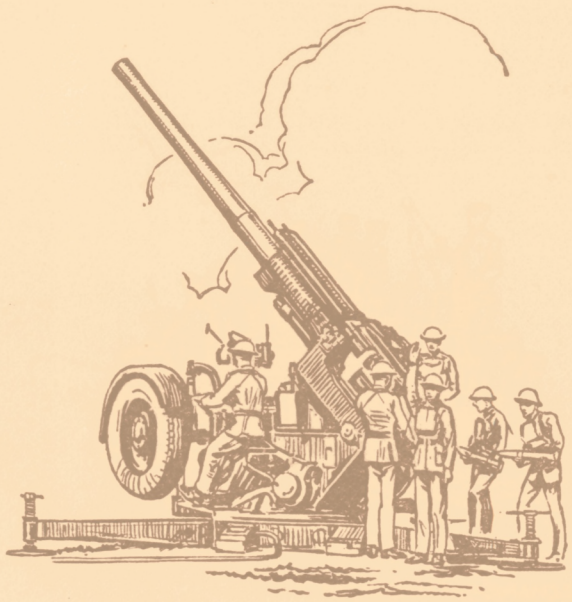


UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

THE 58TH (SUFFOLK) MEDIUM REGIMENT, ROYAL ARTILLERY, 1939. This artillery Regiment owes its origin to Territorial Force artillery units formed in the county of Suffolk in 1907. It served as medium artillery in the period of the Great War, when it was armed with 4·7-inch guns. After the War it was reorganized, with its headquarters at Ipswich and other drill halls at Bury St. Edmunds and Sudbury. The picture shows a bombardier of the unit in blue walking-out dress ; in the background is a 6-inch howitzer, the weapon with which the unit is at present armed. (No. 41)



56TH (CORNWALL) ANTI-AIRCRAFT REGIMENT, ROYAL ARTILLERY, 1939. This unit is one of the youngest portrayed in the series. It came into existence in its present form in 1932, but in fact the various batteries which were then combined into the 56th A.A. Brigade had previously existed, either as coast defence units, or as batteries of Medium Artillery. The establishment has been successively expanded, but the regiment has been one of the most noteworthy Territorial units, in that it has always maintained a high level of strength. The picture shows an officer, in Royal Artillery mess dress, with a 3·7-inch anti-aircraft gun in the background. (No. 42)

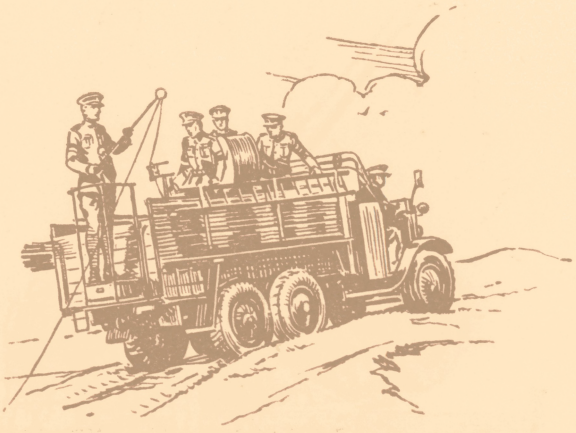


3·7" ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN IN ACTION

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

THE NORTH MIDLAND CORPS SIGNALS, 1939. The North Midland Corps Signals originated when the North Midland Divisional Telegraph Company, R.E., was formed on April 1st, 1908, with headquarters at Shelton, as one of the new units of the Territorial Force. In the Great War the unit proceeded overseas with the 46th (North Midland) Division, the first complete Territorial Division to arrive in any theatre of war. In 1920 it was reformed as the 46th North Midland Divisional Signals and in December, 1936, when the North Midland Division was disbanded, the unit became the North Midland Corps Signals. The picture shows a Dispatch Rider of the unit receiving a dispatch, with a wireless car in the background. (No. 43)

7TH/9TH (HIGHLANDERS) BN., THE ROYAL SCOTS (THE ROYAL REGIMENT), 1939. The present unit is an amalgamation of two famous Leith and Edinburgh units. The first Midlothian Rifle Volunteer Corps (raised in 1859) became in 1908 the 7th Battalion, The Royal Scots, and served during the Great War in Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine and France, with the 52nd Lowland Division. The 9th Battalion, formed in 1900 as the Highland Battalion of the Regiment, was one of the first Territorial Force units to go to France, serving in the 27th Division at the second battle of Ypres and later in the 5th, 51st, 61st and 15th Divisions. The picture shows the Pipe Major of the present Regiment in full dress, with Edinburgh Castle as background. (No. 44)



MECHANICAL CABLE-LAYER, ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

THE 4TH/5TH BN., THE BUFFS (ROYAL EAST KENT REGIMENT), 1939. The title of 4th/5th Battalion was bestowed on the 4th Bn. in 1937 in order to retain the identity of the 5th Bn. which amalgamated with the 4th in 1922. Of the two original units, one was formed in 1816 at Canterbury, under the style of the East Kent Rifle Volunteers, and the other raised in the Weald of Kent. The 4th Bn. served in India and Aden during the Great War, and was engaged in operations at the latter station from Aug., 1915 to Feb., 1916, when it returned to India. The 5th Bn. went to Mesopotamia, where it won fame at Kut (which it helped to recapture) and Baghdad. The picture shows a drummer of the present Territorial Battalion, in full dress, with Dover Castle in the background. (No. 45)

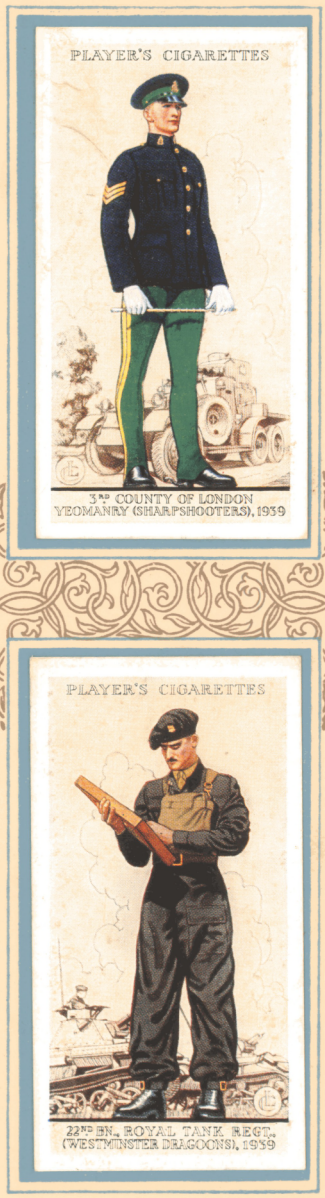
LONDON IRISH RIFLES, THE ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES, 1939. The history of the London Irish Rifles dates from a private meeting held in November, 1859, in the rooms in Essex Street, Strand, of Mr. Dempsey, an Irish journalist. The Corps was formed in 1860 as the London Irish Volunteers, Lt.-Col. the Marquis of Donegall, K.P., being its first Commandant. The Regiment sent a detachment to the South African War and served in the Great War in the 47th and 60th Divisions as the 18th (County of London) Bn., The London Regt. (London Irish Rifles). We show an officer in undress uniform in front of the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, where the unit has its H.Q. (No. 46)

PIPERS OF THE LONDON IRISH RIFLES

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

THE 3RD COUNTY OF LONDON YEOMANRY (SHARPSHOOTERS), 1939. This unit dates officially from July, 1901, when it was formed of officers and men who had served in the original Sharpshooters, a corps of picked marksmen raised as three Mounted Infantry Battalions in 1899. The Regiment served at Gallipoli, Salonica and Palestine as cavalry and in France as machine gunners. In 1922 it became the 23rd (London) Armoured Car Co. (Sharpshooters), Tank Corps (T.A.), but was restored to regimental status in 1938 as a Cavalry Armoured Car Regiment. The recruiting of a second regiment was completed in April, 1939. Our picture shows a sergeant in undress uniform, with a Lanchester armoured car in the background. (No. 47)

22ND BN., ROYAL TANK REGIMENT (WESTMINSTER DRAGOONS), 1939. The 2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons) was raised in 1901 for service in the South African War. In the Great War two regiments were formed and served in France and Egypt. After the War eight Yeomanry regiments, among them the Westminster Dragoons, became Armoured Car Companies. In 1937 the 22nd (London) Armoured Car Company (Westminster Dragoons) was selected to become a unit of the Officer Producing Group and its establishment was raised to that of a battalion. The picture shows an officer of the unit in the black canvas used for training, with light tanks in the background. (No. 48)

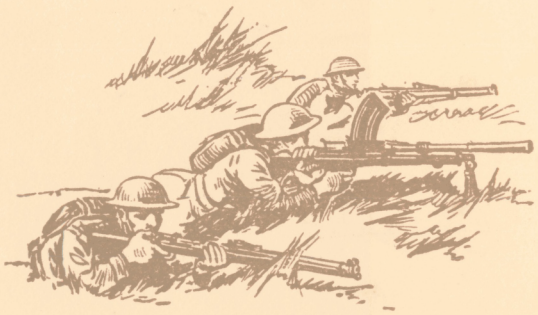

PLAYER'S CIGARETTES
3RD COUNTY OF LONDON YEOMANRY (SHARPSHOOTERS), 1939
PLAYER'S CIGARETTES
22ND BN., ROYAL TANK REGT., (WESTMINSTER DRAGOONS), 1939

LIGHT TANK

UNIFORMS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

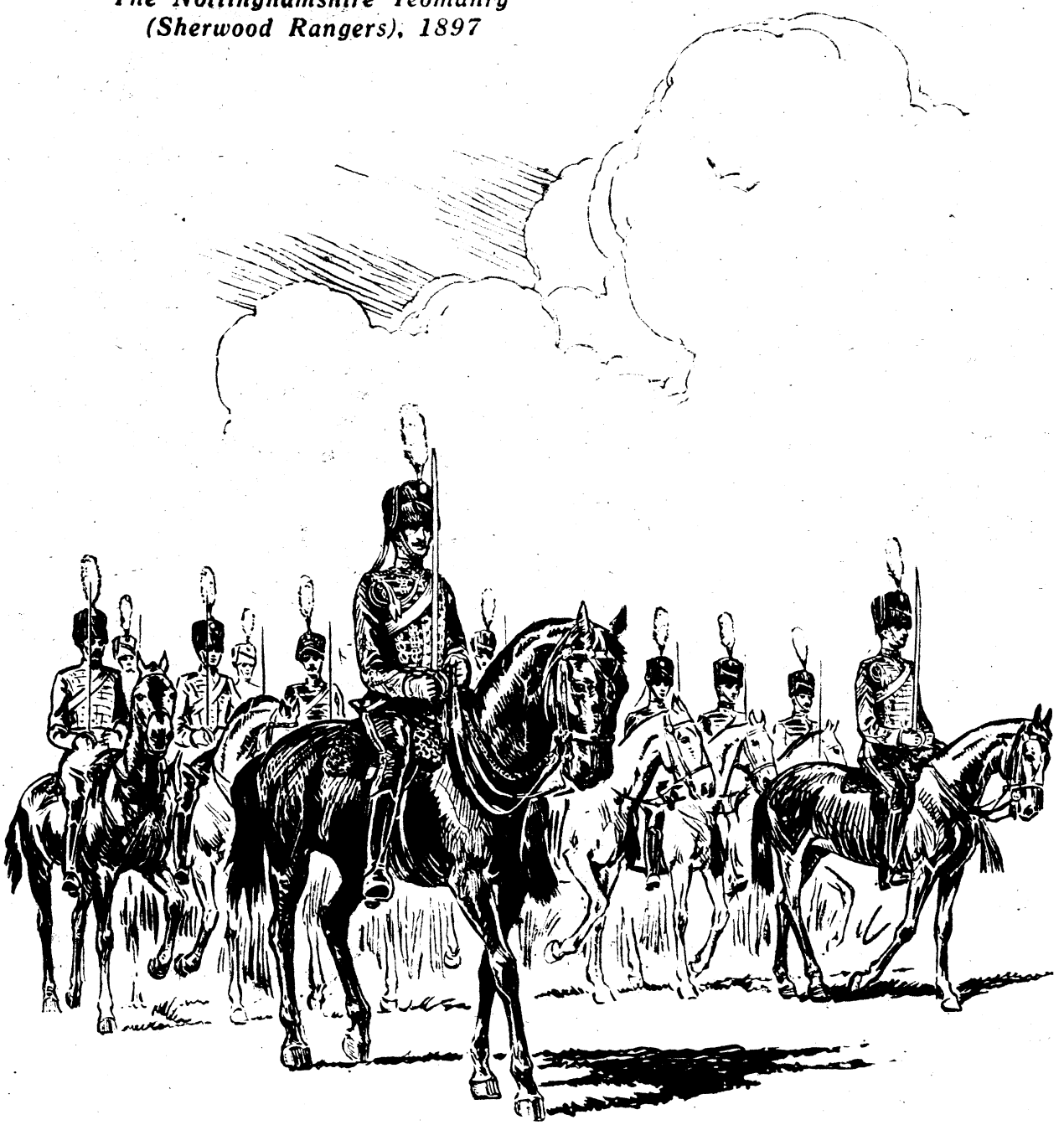
ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS, 1939. The Royal Army Ordnance Corps is responsible for the design, purchase, storage, issue and repair of all stores required by the Army, except food and petrol. With the ever-increasing development of armoured fighting vehicles and other technical equipment, the importance of the R.A.O.C. grows from day to day. The picture shows a Warrant Officer of the R.A.O.C. in blue undress uniform, with a modern breakdown lorry in the background. Members of the R.A.O.C. (T.A.) are nearly all skilled tradesmen, and on their efficiency depends the smooth running of the modern mechanized Territorial Army. (No. 49)

INFANTRY, T.A., 1939. Pictures 1-49 of this series have told something of the history of the Territorial Army. The year 1939 has witnessed the greatest expansion of voluntary effort ever carried out by this country in time of peace. The Territorial Army has doubled and is now over 400,000 strong. It has also been modernized in uniform and equipment. The picture shows a typical member of the Territorial Army of to-day in battle dress with new web equipment. He is wearing a steel helmet and carrying a box respirator, and is armed with a Bren light machine gun. (No. 50)



INFANTRY. T.A., IN ACTION
WITH BREN MACHINE GUN

The Nottinghamshire Yeomanry (Sherwood Rangers), 1897



PLAYER'S
NAVY CUT.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
Player's Please